

THE  
RURAL MAGAZINE:

OR,  
VERMONT REPOSITORY,

For APRIL, 1795.

---

[The proceedings of the British government in sending a number of valuable citizens as convicts to BOTANY BAY, has engaged the public attention. We shall lay before our readers in this Magazine, what we have been able to collect relative to the settlements and regulations at that place.]

*A brief detail of Governor Phillip's voyage to Botany-Bay ; with an account of the establishment of the Colonies at Port-Jackson and Norfolk Island.*

THE fleet consisted of his majesty's ship Sirius, Commodore Phillip, and Captain John Hunter, the armed tender Supply, Lieutenant Ball, three store-ships and six transports, carrying out six hundred male, and two hundred and fifty female convicts, and forty women, wives of the mariners, were permitted to accompany their husbands.

Having sailed from England on the 20th of May, 1787, we touched at the Canary Isles, where the governor, in imitation of Capt. Cook, took precautions for preserving the health of the convicts, and of the crews of the several ships.

During this passage, an attempt was made by the convicts on board the Scarborough transport to get possession of that ship; but being happily detected in time the design was frustrated, and the ringleaders were sent on board the commodore's ship, where they were smartly punished, and then dispersed in other ships. This had so good an effect, that no other attempt of the kind was made during the voyage.

By the report delivered in by the surgeons of the fleet on the 4th of June, the day after we anchored in the bay of Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, it appeared, that there were then nine marines and seventy-two convicts on the sick lists, and that twenty-one convicts, with three of their children, had died since their first embarkation.

Y

We

We made an unsuccessful attempt to anchor in the bay of Porto Praya, in the island of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verdes, with a design to procure vegetables, which were scarce at Teneriffe. After this disappointment we crossed the torrid zone, and anchored in Rio de Janeiro on the 6th of August.

We lay here taking on board water, live-stock, fruit, vegetables and other provisions till the 4th of September; and our reception was very different from that of Capt. Cook in 1768. This may be easily accounted for, by Commodore Phillip having been formerly in the service of the Portuguese, and known to the present governor of that place. This was a very fortunate circumstance, and perhaps saved the lives of many of the poor wretches on board.

We had a very expeditious and successful passage from Rio Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope. Our voyage from that place to Botany-Bay, where we arrived on the 18th of January 1788, was equally favourable.

The governor finding Botany-Bay perfectly unfit for the settlement of his colony, both on account of the swamps and the want of proper anchorage for large vessels, sailed to Port Jackson, which he found so spacious, that one thousand sail of the line might ride in perfect security. One of the coves in this harbour was pitched upon which had the finest spring of water, and in which ships can anchor so close to the shore, that at a small expence quays may be constructed at which the largest vessels may unload.

On the arrival of the boats, a party of the natives made their appearance near the place of landing. These were armed with lances, and at first were very vociferous; but gentle means used towards them (the governor approaching with signs of friendship, alone and unarmed) easily persuaded them to discard their suspicions, &c. One man in particular, who appeared to be the chief, shewed very singular marks both of confidence in his new friends and of determined resolution. Under the guidance of Governor Phillip, he went to a part of the beach where the men belonging to the boats were then boiling their meat: when he approached the marines who were drawn up near that place, and saw that by proceeding he should be separated from  
from



from his companions, who remained with several of the officers at some distance, he stopped, and with great firmness seemed by words and gestures to threaten revenge if any advantage should be taken of his situation. He then went on with perfect calmness to examine what was boiling in the pot, and by the manner in which he expressed his admiration, made it evident that he intended to profit by what he saw. Governor Phillip contrived to make him understand, that large shells might be conveniently used for the same purpose.

In one of our excursions, when we landed in Broken Bay, several women came down to the beach with the men. It was now first observed by the governor, that the women in general had lost two joints from the little finger of the left hand. As these appeared to be all married women, he at first conjectured this privation to be a part of the marriage ceremony; but going afterwards into a hut where were several women and children, he saw a girl of five or six years of age whose left hand was thus mutilated; and at the same time an old woman, and another who appeared to have had children, on both of whom all the fingers were perfect. The inhabitants of New South Wales have very few ornaments, except those which are impressed upon the skin itself, or laid on in the manner of paint. The men keep their beards short, it is thought, by scorching off the hair, and several of them, at the first arrival of our people, seemed to take great delight in being shaved. They sometimes hang in their hair the teeth of dogs and other animals, the claws of lobsters, and several small bones, which they fasten there by means of gum; these have never been seen upon the women. Sometimes, indeed, they adorn themselves by plaistering their necks and bosoms with a sort of chalky white clay.

We find, that though hitherto the natives have become very shy, since they found it was the intention of the Europeans to stay among them, they have been by no means hostile, except now and then to some of the straggling convicts, who have been regularly suspected of being the aggressors. Indeed such has been the prudent and humane, yet firm conduct of the governor, that both Great-Britain  
and

and New-Holland have the greatest reason to hope serious advantages from the establishment of the colony under his auspices. The colony at present, as also that under the deputed government of Lieutenant King at Norfolk Island, wears a promising appearance.

We made several attempts to examine the country; but the obstacles were so many and so great, that we could not penetrate many miles before all the provisions which we could carry were exhausted. The coast is lined in those parts, at least in the neighbourhood of our settlement, with a kind of impenetrable forest formed by large trees, interwoven together by the creeping plant usually called a supple-jack; but farther inland we found the country more open, with pleasing prospects, and the soil excellent. In one of our excursions we saw, for the first time, one of those black swans which were mentioned by Dampier in his voyage to this country. It is a noble bird, larger than a common swan, and equally beautiful in form. On being shot at it rose, and discovered that its wings were edged with white; its bill is tinged with red.

We discovered a few huts in the inland parts, consisting of single pieces of bark about eleven feet in length, and from four to six in breadth, bent in the middle while fresh from the tree, and set up so as to form an acute angle, not a little resembling cards set up by children.

It was conjectured, that the chief use of these imperfect structures might be, to conceal them from the animals for which they must frequently be obliged to lie in wait. The bark of many trees was observed to be cut into notches, as if for the purpose of climbing; and in several there were holes, apparently the retreat of some animal, but enlarged by the natives for the purpose of catching the inhabitant.

It is a circumstance singular enough, that the natives, though in so rude and uncivilized a state, as not even to have made any attempt towards cloathing themselves, notwithstanding that at times they evidently suffer much from the cold and wet, are not without notions of sculpture. In all the excursions of Governor Phillip, and in the neighbourhood of Botany-Bay and Port-Jackson, the figures of animals, shields, and weapons, and even of men, have been  
seen



seen carved upon the rocks, roughly indeed, but sufficiently well fully to ascertain what was the object intended. Fish are often represented; and in one place the form of a large lizard was sketched out with tolerable accuracy. On the top of one of the hills, the figure of a man in the attitude usually assumed by them when they begin to dance, was executed in a still superior style.

On the 19th of March 1788, Lieutenant Ball arrived from Norfolk Island, after landing Lieutenant King, his colony, stores, and provisions, with some difficulty, on account of the want of a convenient landing-place.

Every thing said by its discoverer Captain Cook, with regard to the beauty and romantic situation of this enchanting island, we found to be true. The descriptions of Tinian and Juan Fernandes in Lord Anson's voyage, are entirely applicable to this delightful little spot. "If I were disposed to turn hermit," said one who landed on it after his return to England, "I do not know a place to which I should have been so much disposed to retire as to Norfolk Island before it was made *a den of thieves*."

Soon after this the first criminal court was held, which it was found necessary to hold in the new settlement. At this court six convicts received sentence of death for pursuing their old trade; three of them without even the possibility of a temptation to commit the crimes of which they were now convicted—so inveterate were their habits of dishonesty! One, who appeared to be at the head of the gang, was executed immediately; another, seemingly less culpable than the rest, was pardoned; and the other four were banished to a small island where they were allowed only bread and water.

In the month of May, eight or ten acres were sown with wheat and barley, beside what had been sown by the officers and individuals on their own account.

On the 6th of this month the Lady Penrhyn, Capt. Sever, the Charlotte, Capt. Gilbert, and the Scarborough, Capt. Marshall, left Port-Jackson, and proceeded on their voyage to China; and about the same time the Supply, Lieut. Ball, sailed for Lord Howe's Island, (which had been discovered by the same ship in her voyage to Norfolk Island) in

in hopes of procuring some turtle to check the progress of the scurvy, with which the people were still so much affected, that near two hundred men were incapable of work.

On the 25th the Supply returned from Lord Howe's Island, unfortunately without a single turtle; from which we concluded that those animals resort there only in summer, many being seen when the island was discovered in February.

In this month three of the convicts were killed by the natives, and one much wounded in the back. There were reasons to suppose that the former were the aggressors.

About the beginning of June the settlement suffered a great loss. Two bulls and four cows strayed, being neglected by the man who attended them, and were never seen afterward.

In June two more of the convicts were tried and executed.

By the surgeon's return on the 30th of this month, it appeared, that one marine, one woman, and one of the children died on the voyage; that three marines and two children had died since we landed; and that thirty marines and six women and children were then on the sick list; also, that thirty-six male, and four female convicts, and five children died on the passage; twenty male, eight female, and eight children had died since we landed; and that sixty-six were then under medical treatment.

In the month of June the first act of unprovoked depredation was committed by the natives. While our people were fishing, they came down to the place in a considerable body, most of them with their spears poised, ready to throw if our people had made any resistance, and stood in this posture, while others seized and carried off the greatest part of the fish. The governor supposes they were driven to this by necessity, as provisions of all kinds, and particularly fish, which makes a principal part of their food, are very scarce in the winter-season.

In July the governor made another expedition to examine the country between Port-Jackson and Broken-Bay, and found the land in general good, and fit for cultivation. In this excursion we had interviews with many of the natives, which



which all ended peaceably : but we had fresh instances of their distress for food, and of their shyness and dislike to their new neighbours.

On the 2d of October the *Sirius* sailed for the Cape of Good Hope to purchase grain for seed, flour, and other necessaries. At this time the officers had all separate houses, and the whole detachment was comfortably lodged.

A town is intended to be built at Sidney-Cove, the principal street of which will be 200 feet wide. Materials for building are plentiful, except lime, and good of their kind ; but no substitute for lime has yet been found.

The climate of this cove is considered as equal to the finest in Europe. The rains are never of long duration ; and there are seldom any fogs. The soil, though generally light, and rather sandy, is full as good as is usually found so near the sea-coast. All the plants and fruit-trees which were brought undamaged from Brazil and the Cape thrive exceedingly ; and vegetables, when the last accounts came away, were become plentiful. There were fine melons and cauliflowers in the governor's garden ; orange-trees flourish, and the fig-trees and vines improve still more rapidly.



#### TEMPERANCE and REGULARITY.

**I**F you wish to be wise, to be useful, or to be happy, to preserve your health, your regulation, or the powers of your mind, regard the observations and advice of the following eminent Poets, Physicians, Philosophers, Patriots, and Sacred Writers.

##### *Sentiments of the Ancients.*

*Homer :*

SOON in the luscious feast themselves they lost,  
And drank oblivion of their native coast.  
Instant her circling wand the goddess waves,  
To hogs transforms them, and the sty receives.

*Pope.*

*Pythagoras :* Drunkenness is the study of madness.

Choose the best kind of life, and custom will soon make it agreeable.

*Zeno :*

*Zeno* : A wise man will drink wine, but will not suffer himself to be intoxicated by it.

*Hippocrates* : If a man eat little and drink little, he brings no disorder upon himself.

It is very injurious to health to load the body with more food than it is able to bear, and use no exercise to carry off this excess.

It is also prejudicial to swallow a variety of heterogeneous food ; for the discordant qualities of such dissimilar aliment create intestine commotion, and are digested, some sooner, others later.

*Plato* : On my arrival in Sicily, that life, vulgarly pronounced happy, which was a perpetual round of Italian and Syracusan luxury, was by no means agreeable to me—to eat to satiety twice in one day—never to sleep alone.—This is a way of life in which no person will ever become wise.

*Anacharsis* : This famous Scythian philosopher being asked, how it was possible a person might contract a dislike to wine, answered, by beholding the indecencies of the drunken.

*Socrates* : Nature's real wants are few ; but the cravings of fancy are infinite.

*Epicurus* : Give me but bread and water, and I will dispute the point of felicity with Jupiter himself.

*Cicero* : Temperance is the source of great peace and tranquility to men, for it brings their desires and aversions under the laws of reason.

*Seneca* : Intebriety is nothing else than a voluntary insanity.

#### *Directions of the Sacred Writers.*

*Moses* : If the parents shall say to the elders of the city, this our son is stubborn and rebellious ; he is a glutton and a drunkard : all the men of the city shall stone him with stones that he die.

*Solomon* : When thou fittest to eat with a ruler, consider diligently what is before thee ; and put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man of appetite. Be not desirous of his dainties, for they are deceitful meats.

Be not amongst wine-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters of flesh;



flesh; for the drunkard, and the glutton shall come to poverty.

He that is a companion of riotous men shameth his father.

The earth cannot bear a fool, when he is full of meat.

Who hath woe, who hath sorrow, who hath contentions, who hath babblings, who hath wounds without cause, who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine.

Look not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright: At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder: thine eyes shall behold strange women, and thy heart shall utter perverse things.

*Isaiah*: Wo unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink, that continue untill night, 'till wine inflame them. Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink.

*Son of Sirach*: By surfeiting many have perished, but he that taketh heed prolongeth his life.

*Jesus*: If the evil servant shall say in his heart, my lord delayeth his coming, and shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken: the lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour when he is not aware of, and shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with hypocrites; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and so that day come upon you unawares.

*Paul*: Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, but put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof.

Whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, whose glory is their shame.

I have written to you if any one that is called a brother, be a drunkard, with such an one not to keep company, nor to eat with him.

Drunkenness, revellings, and such like, of which I tell  
Z. you,

you, as I have often told you in time past, that they who do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

*Observations of the Modern Philosophers.*

*Cornaro* : Of all parts of a feast, that which one leaves does one the most good.

O wretched and unhappy Italy ! cannot you see that intemperance murders every year more of your subjects, than you could loose by the most cruel plague, or by fire and sword in many battles ? Those truly shameful feasts, now so much in fashion, and so intolerably profuse, that no tables are large enough to hold the dishes, which render it necessary to heap them one upon another ; those feasts, I say, are so many battles ; and how is it possible to live amongst such a multitude of jarring foods and disorders ? Put a stop to this abuse for God's sake, for there is not, I am certain of it, a vice more abominable than this in the eyes of the Divine majesty, nor more pernicious to yourselves.

*Sir William Temple* : O temperance, thou virtue without pride, and fortune without envy. That givest indolence of body and tranquility of mind. The best guardian of youth, and support of old age. The precept of reason as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as of the body. The tutelar goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. That clears the head, and cleanses the blood. That eases the stomach, and purges the bowels. That strengthens the nerves, enlightens the eyes, and comforts the heart ; in a word, that secures and perfects digestion, and thereby avoids the fumes and winds, to which we owe the cholic and spleen, those crudities and sharp humours that feed the scurvy and gout, and those slimy dregs, of which the gravel and stone are formed within us—diseases to which mankind is exposed rather by the viciousness than by the frailty of our nature ; and by which we often condemn ourselves to greater torments and miseries of life, than have perhaps been yet invented by anger or revenge, or inflicted by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men.

*Addison* : It is said of Diogenes, that meeting a young man who was going to a feast, he took him up in the street and carried him home to his friends, as one who was running



zing into imminent danger, had not he prevented him.— What would that philosopher have said, had he been present at the gluttony of a modern meal? Would not he have thought the matter of a family mad, and have begged his servants to tie down his hands, had he seen him devour fowl, fish, and flesh; swallow oil, and vinegar, wines, and spices; throw down fallads of twenty different herbs, sauces of an hundred ingredients, confections and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours? What unnatural motions and counter ferments must such a medley of intemperance produce in the body! For my part, when I behold a fashionable table set out in all its magnificence, I fancy that I see gout and dropsies, fevers and lethargies, with other innumerable distempers lying in ambuscade among the dishes.

*Hoffman* : Intemperance may be properly termed the executioner of mankind (*generis humani carnifex.*)

*Dr. Cadogan* : However common it may be for men, that suffer, to complain of the evils of life, as the unavoidable lot of humanity; would they stop but for a moment to consider them in the light of reason and philosophy, they would find little or no foundation for them in nature; but that every man was the real author of all or most of his own miseries. Whatever doubts may be entertained of moral evils, the natural, for the most part, such as bodily infirmity, sickness, and pain; all that class of complaints which the learned call chronic diseases, we most undoubtedly bring upon ourselves by our indulgencies.

*Dr. Price* : I have represented particularly, the great difference between the probabilities of human life in towns and country parishes; and from the facts I have recited, it appears, that the further we go from the artificial and irregular modes of living in great towns, the fewer of mankind die in the first stages of life, and the more in its last stages. The lower animals, except such as have been taken under human management, seem in general to enjoy the full period of existence allotted to them, and to die chiefly of old age: And were any observations to be made among savages, perhaps the same would be found to be true of them. Death is an evil to which the order of providence has subjected every inhabitant of this earth; but

to man it has been rendered unspeakably more an evil than it was designed to be. The greatest part of that black catalogue of diseases which ravage human life, is the offspring of the tenderness, the luxury, and the corruptions introduced by the vices and false refinements of civil society. That delicacy which is injured by every breath of air, and that rottenness of constitution which is the effect of intemperance and debauchery, were never intended by the Author of nature; and it is impossible that they should not lay the foundation of numberless sufferings, and terminate in premature and miserable deaths. Let us then value more the simplicity and innocence of a life agreeable to nature; and learn to consider nothing as savageness but malevolence, ignorance, and wickedness. The order of nature is wise and kind. In a conformity to it consist health and long life, grace, honour, virtue, and joy. But nature turned out of its way will always punish. 'The wicked shall not live out half their days.' Criminal excesses embitter and cut short our present existence; and the highest authority has taught us to expect, that they will not only kill the body, but the soul.

*Dr. Franklin.* On my entrance into the printing-office of Watts, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, I worked at first as a pressman, conceiving that I had need of bodily exercise, to which I had been accustomed in America, where the printers work alternately as compositors and at the press. I drank nothing but water. The other workmen, to the number of about fifty, were great drinkers of beer. I carried occasionally a large form of letters in each hand up and down stairs, while the rest employed both hands to carry one. They were surprised to see by this and many other examples, that the 'American aquatic,' as they used to call me, was stronger than those who drank porter. The beer-boy had sufficient employment during the whole day in serving that house alone. My fellow-pressman drank every day a pint of beer before breakfast, a pint with bread and cheese for breakfast, one between breakfast and dinner, one at dinner, one again about six o'clock in the afternoon, and another after he had finished his day's work. This custom appeared



appeared to me abominable; but he had need, he said, of all this beer, in order to acquire strength to work.

I endeavoured to convince him, that the bodily strength furnished by the beer, could only be in proportion to the solid part of the barley dissolved in the water of which the beer was composed; that there was a larger portion of flour in a penny loaf, and that consequently if he eat this loaf, and drank a pint of water with it, he would derive more strength from it than from a pint of beer. This reasoning, however, did not prevent him from drinking his accustomed quantity of beer, and paying every Saturday night a score of four or five shillings a-week for this cursed beverage; an expence from which I was wholly exempt. Thus do these poor devils continue all their lives in a state of voluntary wretchedness and poverty.



#### FOR THE RURAL MAGAZINE.

##### *Singular powers of Serpents.*

**D**R. WILLIAMS, in his Natural History of Vermont, has mentioned something concerning the rattle and black snakes charming birds, yet does not reduce the matter to absolute certainty. If you think the following account on the subject any way interesting, it is at your service. T.

WHEN I was a lad, in ranging the fields for birds eggs, I heard a thrush making her usual noise of distress, and supposed some boy was taking its nest or young: Approaching towards her noise, I discovered her circling the air not many feet from the ground, shewing every sign of distress. Having viewed her some minutes, being unable to account for the phenomena, I at length discovered the largest black snake which I had ever seen, lying stretched out under the centre of the bird's motion: Being struck with horror at the sight, I ran off, and believe the snake did not see me. My father, hearing the circumstance on my return home, told me the snake was charming the bird.—Some years afterward, when nearly arrived to the age of manhood, walking in a field in Connecticut, near a small grove of walnut trees,

trees, I saw a sparrow circling the air just in the margin of the wood, and making dreadful moans of distress. Immediately the former circumstance occurred, and I approached with caution within twenty feet of a black snake, about seven feet long, having a white throat, and of the kind which the people there call runners, or choaking snakes \*. The snake lay stretched out in a still posture; I viewed him and the bird near half an hour. The bird in every turn in its flight descended nearer the object of its terror, until it approached the mouth of the serpent. The snake, by a quick motion of its head, seized the bird by the feathers, and plucked out several. The bird flew off a few feet, but quickly returned. The snake continued to pluck the feathers at every flight of the bird, until it could no longer fly: The bird would then hop up to the snake and from him, until it had not a feather left, except his wings and on its head. The snake now killed it by breaking its neck, by an amazing sudden motion; he did not devour it, but cast it a little off, and continued his station. Now the tragedy was again to be repeated; for another bird of the same kind, who had shewn signs of distress during the first tragedy, was fascinated to the jaws of the monster in the same circling manner as the former, and suffered the loss of some feathers. I could no longer stand neuter. With indignation I attacked the hated reptile, but he escaped me. The living bird was liberated from his fangs. The dead one I picked up and shewed to my friends, destitute of feathers as before mentioned.

THESE curious observations are from a gentleman of distinguished abilities; and bear every mark of truth and accuracy that ever can attend observations of this kind; nor have we ever heard of any more complete and decisive. As this part of natural history has been involved in much un-

*\* It is said that this kind of snake will entwine himself round the body or neck of a person, and choke him: It may be a vulgar error: This, however, is certain, they will often pursue a person who runs from them. I have heard that they frequently charmed squirrels and some other animals, and in some instances the human species: An instance or two which happened to boys, will perhaps before long be presented, with the proper vouchers.*

certainty



certainty and doubt, the Editor will be much obliged to any person who will communicate to him similar observations or remarks. In the mean time we shall subjoin one or two accounts of the same nature.

The Hon. Paul Dudley of Roxbury, Massachusetts, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and chief justice of the supreme court in Massachusetts, about the year 1721 wrote thus to the Royal Society \*, that he "would not pretend to answer for the truth of every story he had heard of their charming or power of fascination; yet he was abundantly satisfied from several witnesses, both English and Indian, that a rattlesnake will charm both squirrels and birds from a tree into his mouth. Mr. Dudley was told by one of undoubted probity, that as he was in the woods he observed a squirrel in great distress dancing from one bough to another, and making a lamentable noise, till at last he came down the tree and ran behind a log; the person going to see what was become of him, spied a large snake that had swallowed him.

"Mr. Dudley is the rather confirmed in this relation, because his own brother, being in the woods, opened one of these snakes and found two striped squirrels in his belly, and both of them head-foremost. When they charm, they make a hoarse noise with their mouths, and a soft rattle with their tails, having the eye at the same time fixed on the prey."

We have another remarkable account from Italy by Dr. Sprengell †. At Milan he found a viper-catcher, who seldom was without sixty or more vipers alive, kept together in a back room open at top; he had them from all parts of Italy, and sold them dead or alive according to the uses they were designed for. Having one day got a female viper, big with young, we caught some mice, and threw in one at a time; amongst all that number of vipers, which were upwards of sixty, there was none of them in the least concerned himself about the mouse, till the pregnant female viper and the mouse interchanged eyes; whereupon the mouse startled; but the viper raised her head, and turned

\* *Lond. Phil. Transf. No. 376. p. 292.*

† *Ib. 376. p. 296:*

her

1220

1721

99

her neck into a perfect bow, the mouth open, the tongue playing, the eyes all on fire, and the tail erect: The mouse seemed soon recovered of his fright, would take a turn or two, and sometimes more, pretty briskly round the viper, and giving at times a squeak, would run with a great deal of swiftness into the chops of the viper, where it gradually sunk down the gullet. All this while the viper never stirred out of her place, but lay in a ring."

It is to be observed, that no viper will feed when confined, except a pregnant female viper. The Doctor saw the same thing at Brussels, where a soldier had caught a large viper big with young.

Beverly, in his History of Virginia, edit. 2. p. 260. Lond. 1722, 8vo, observes, that "all sorts of snakes will charm both birds and squirrels, and the Indians pretend to charm them. Several persons have seen squirrels run down a tree directly into a snake's mouth: They have likewise seen birds fluttering up and down, and chattering at these snakes, till at last they have dropped down before them."

In the year 1748, M. Kalem professor of œconomy in the university of Abo, in Sweden, was sent into North-America, for the particular purpose of making observations on the natural history of the country. During his stay in New-York he paid particular attention to this subject, of which he gives the following account:—"Most of the people in this country ascribed to this snake a power of fascinating birds and squirrels, as I have described in several parts of my journal. When the snake lies under a tree, and has fixed his eyes on a bird or squirrel above, it obliges them to come down and to go directly into its mouth. I cannot account for this, for I never saw it done. However, I have a list of more than twenty persons, among which are some of the most creditable people, who have all unanimously, though living far distant from each other, asserted the same thing. They assured me, upon their honour, that they have seen, at several times, these black snakes fascinating squirrels and birds which sat on the tops of trees, the snake lying at the foot of the tree, with its eyes fixed upon the bird or squirrel which sits above it, and utters a doleful note; from which it is easy to conclude with certainty



tainty that it is about to be fascinated, though you cannot see it. The bird, or squirrel, runs up and down along the tree continuing its plaintive song, and always comes nearer the snake, whose eyes are unalterably fixed upon it. It should seem as if these poor creatures endeavoured to escape the snake, by hopping or running up the tree, but there appears to be a power which with-holds them: they are forced downwards, and each time that they turn back they approach the nearer their enemy, till they are at last forced to leap into its mouth, which stands wide open for that purpose. Numbers of squirrels and birds are continually running and hopping fearless in the woods on the ground, where the snakes lie in wait for them, and can easily give these poor creatures a mortal bite. Therefore it seems that this fascination might be thus interpreted, that the creature has first got a mortal wound from the snake, which is sure of its bite, and lies quiet, being assured that the wounded creature has been poisoned with the bite, or at least feels pain from the violence of the bite, and that it will at last be obliged to come down into its mouth. The plaintive note is perhaps occasioned by the acuteness of the pain which the wound gives the creature: But to this it may be objected, that the bite of the black snake is not poisonous. It may further be objected, that if the snake could come near enough to a bird or squirrel to give it a mortal bite, it might as easily keep hold of it, or, as it sometimes does with poultry, twist round and strangle or stifle it. But the chief objection which lies against this interpretation is the following account, which I received from the most creditable people, who have assured me of it. The squirrel being upon the point of running into the snake's mouth, the spectators have not been able to let it come to that pitch, but killed the snake; and, as soon as it had got a mortal blow, the squirrel or bird destined for destruction flew away, and left off their mournful note, as if they had broke loose from a net. Some say, that if they only touched the snake, so as to draw off its attention from the squirrel, it went off quickly, not stopping till it had got to a great distance. Why do the squirrels or birds go away so suddenly, and why no sooner? If they had been poisoned or bitten by the snake

A a

before,

before, so as not to be able to get from the tree, and to be forced to approach the snake always more and more, they could not, however, get new strength by the snake being killed or diverted; therefore it seems that they are only *enchanted*, whilst the snake has its eyes fixed on them. However, this looks odd and unaccountable, though many of the worthiest and most reputable people have related it, and though it is so universally believed here, that to doubt it would be to expose one's self to general laughter."



*Some account of the imprisonment of John Bunyan, Minister of the Gospel at Bedford, in Nov. 1660.*

JOHN BUNYAN is the author of a book well known, called the Pilgrim's Progress, an illustration by allegory of that set of religious principles, which, a very few particulars excepted, is contained in the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England. John was a tinker, and had been extremely profligate in his youth, but accidentally falling in company with some poor but religious people, he became a zealous non-conformist, and at length a celebrated preacher. His book has been frequently the witling's jest, who neither knew nor cared whether the principles upon which it was written were false or true; and it is always decried by those who suppose the principles to be false, as establishing fanaticism upon the ruins of rational religion. The late celebrated Mr. James Foster used to say, that not one of the characters in the Pilgrim's Progress talked common sense but Ignorance, whom the author has conducted the back way to hell. As a work of imagination, however, illustrating a particular set of religious principles, the Pilgrim's Progress is certainly a work of original and uncommon genius; and though the allegory is frequently broken by a mixture of literal and metaphorical sense\*, yet curiosity is

\* The author represents his pilgrim as falling into a slough, called the Slough of Despond, just at his setting out, which is a good emblem of the terrors that frequently follow what our divines have called the first convictions of sin; but when, continuing his figure, he is accounting for the badness of the ground in this place, he says, that the fears, doubts, and discouraging apprehensions which rise in the sinner's soul when first awakened, get together and settle there.

forcibly



forcibly raised and constantly gratified; the mind is ardently and tenderly interested for the hero; his dangers produce surprise and terror, and his escapes admiration and joy. Every reader is indeed the very pilgrim whose progress is exhibited, and therefore necessarily refers his dangers and deliverances to himself; is alarmed by the same fears, and animated by the same hopes; he feels himself urged to flee from the wrath to come, and is directed in the course he is to run; the arts of various characters who would seduce him from it are detected, and he is shewn to be superior to any force that may assail him in it. It is, perhaps, one of the most powerful addresses to the passions of youth in favour of religion in the world; and best adapted to awake in the most gay and thoughtless part of life an attention to futurity, and an awful sense that eternal life and death are set before us. In a word, it contains a most excellent epitome and illustration of Calvinistic divinity, under an allegory highly entertaining and affecting. It inculcates religion, at the same time that it impresses a lively sense of its importance; it at once shews the ground and the goal, and strongly stimulates to run the race.

Bunyan begins his allegory by saying, that as he walked through the wilderness of this world he lighted on a certain place where was a den, and laid him down in that place to sleep; by this den he means the prison to which he was committed for holding an unlawful assembly, called a conventicle, of which he gives the following account:

He was desired by some friends to come and preach at Samfell, by Harlington, in Bedfordshire, on the 12th of November, 1660; but Mr. Francis Wingate, a neighbouring magistrate, hearing of it, issued his warrant to take him up, and ordered a strong watch about the house where the assembly was to be held. When John came to the house he was told what had been done by the justice, and it was proposed that he should depart quietly without preaching, but he would not consent, considering it as meritorious to stay and be sent to jail. He therefore began the meeting, and the constable, before he had advanced far in the first prayer, came in with his warrant and took him into custody. He was suffered, however, to make a short speech to his  
congre-

congregation, in which he exhorted them not to be discouraged, but to continue their meetings in spite of persecution; and then he was led away.

The next day he was carried before the magistrate, who told him he would dismiss him if he would promise not to repeat his fault, by holding such assemblies as he knew the law would not allow; but John, supposing himself called to preach the gospel by a gift from God, would make no such promise, and was therefore sent to prison.

While his mittimus was writing, there came in one Dr. Lindale, whom John calls an old enemy to the truth, and reproached him for meddling with that for which he could shew no warrant, and defied him to prove it lawful for him to preach. John answered out of Peter, "As every man hath received the gift, even so let him minister the same." Aye, said Lindale, but to whom is that spoken? Why, said John, to every man that hath received a gift of God: To which Lindale replied, that he had indeed read of one Alexander, a coppersmith, who greatly opposed and disturbed the apostles. This being a severe stroke upon John, who was a tinker, he said, that he had also read of certain priests and pharisees who had their hands in the blood of our Lord Jesus. Aye, said Lindale, and you are one of these pharisees; for you, with a pretence, make long prayers to devour widows houses. Nay, said John, if you had got no more by preaching and praying than I have done, you would not be so rich as you are.

By this time the mittimus was made out, but the justice seems to have been very unwilling that John should go to prison. A gentleman of Bedford used many arguments to persuade him to promise that he would no more bring together illegal assemblies, in order to his being discharged, but without success. Then they contrived to leave him; and the justice's servants came to him and told him, he stood too much upon a nicety, and that their master was willing to let him go if he would but say he would not call the people together. Upon this John made a very good distinction; he said, there were more ways than one in which a man might be said to call the people together; as, for instance, if a man should get up on the market-place, and there read



a book, though he do not say to the people, Sirs, come hither, and hear; yet if they come, because he reads, he, by his very reading may be said to call them together; because they would not have been there to hear, if he had not been there to read; and, says John, seeing this may be termed a calling the people together, I dare not say I will not call them together; for by the same argument my preaching may be said to call the people together.

The justice therefore was obliged by his office to commit him.

John says, that God comforted him very much in prison; and after about seven weeks he was brought before the justices at the quarter-sessions, and indicted 'for devilishly and perniciously abstaining from coming to church to hear divine service, and for being a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles, to the great disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of the kingdom, and against the laws of the king.'

When John was called upon to answer this charge, he said, 'that as to the first part he was a common frequenter of the church of God, and a member of those people over whom Christ was the head.'

But Justice Keeling, who was judge of the court, perceiving his evasion, asked him, if he came to the parish church? 'No,' said John; 'Why not?' said Keeling, 'Because,' said John, 'I do not find it commanded in the word of God.' 'Why,' said Keeling, 'we are commanded to pray:' 'Yes,' said John, 'but not by the Common Prayer-book; for the apostle says, I will pray with the spirit with understanding;' to this Keeling well replied, 'that we might pray with the spirit with understanding, and with the Common Prayer-book also.' This reply well sustained, would effectually have silenced John; but not being held to the question, he seemed to carry it against them by deviating into general propositions which they could not deny.

He said, 'that the prayers in the Common Prayer-book were made by other men, and not by the motions of the Holy Ghost within our hearts:' To this Keeling might have replied, 'that with respect to John's audience, the prayer that he uttered was a prayer made by another man, and  
not

not by the motions of the Holy Ghost within their hearts; and that it was as reasonable to suppose that the prayers in the liturgy were made by the motions of the Holy Ghost within the heart of the composer, as that the extempore prayer of non-conformist teachers was made by the motions of the Holy Ghost in the heart of the speaker.' But Keeling making no reply, another of the justices asked John, 'Whether he thought praying was saying a few words over before or among a number of people?' This silly question gave John an opportunity to triumph: 'No,' said he, 'prayer is not saying certain words before a company of people; for men may have elegant or excellent words and not pray at all: But when a man prays, he does, through a sense of those things which he wants, which sense is begotten by the Spirit, pour out his heart before God, through Christ, tho' his words be not so many and so excellent as others.'

Against this the justices had nothing to say, and therefore acknowledged it to be true.

Keeling, however, returned to the charge, though one opportunity of victory was lost; and he told John, 'that it was lawful to pray by a form, because Christ taught a form to his disciples, and by the same act also approved a form that had been taught by the Baptist to his disciples; for when he prescribed to them what we call the Lord's Prayer, he did it in consequence of this request, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples.'

To this John replied, 'that though it be an easy thing to say our Father with the mouth, yet there were few that in the spirit could call God their Father, as having experience that they were begotten by the Spirit of God.'

This Keeling acknowledged to be true, but did not detect John in eluding the question: He should have observed, that if it be allowed that the words of any form may be so used as to express the spirit of prayer, which John allowed in the words *our Father*, then a form, as such, does not necessarily preclude prayer with the spirit; and though it be true that the Common-prayer may, like the Lord's Prayer, be pronounced without praying, John could not have shewn that, allowing it possible to pray by the words of the  
 Lord's



Lord's Prayer, it is impossible to pray by the words of another form.

John's argument certainly proved too much, for it proved, that every man should pray in such terms as were suggested by his own mind, and that no man could pray by appropriating the words of another; whence it would follow, that when an unpremeditated prayer was uttered in public, none could pray but the speaker, and that therefore there could be no such thing as public prayer by one voice.

The justices, however, only asked John what objections he had to the Common-prayer, and what authority he had to preach; and he answered, 'that his authority to preach was a gift; and that his objection to the Common-prayer was, that it was not commanded in Scripture.'

After much altercation, John confessing his indictment received the following sentence:

"That he should be imprisoned for three months; and  
"that if he did not then submit to go to church, and hear  
"divine service, and leave his preaching, he should be banished the realm; and that if he should afterwards be  
"found in it he should suffer death."

When the three months of his imprisonment were nearly expired, the clerk of the peace, whose name was Cobb, was sent by the justices to admonish him to submit to the laws of his country.

John said, he was ready to submit to the king as supreme, and to all those that were put in authority under him.

'Well then,' said Cobb, 'the king commands you that you should not have any private meetings; because it is against his law, and, therefore, you should not have any.'

To this John replied, 'That Paul owned the powers that were in his day to be of God, and yet he was often in prison under them; and, says John, there are two ways of submitting to the law, one is to do that which the law enjoins, if it be not contrary to what in conscience I think to be right; and the other, patiently to suffer the punishment which it inflicts upon my refusing to do what I think in my conscience to be wrong.'

To this Mr. Cobb had nothing to say, and John continued in prison.

But

But just at the time when he was to have conformed, or suffered banishment, the king was crowned, upon which occasion there was a releasement of prisoners ; but John being a convict, could not avail himself of this advantage without suing out a pardon, a thing of course, and he had a year to do it in.

Having, therefore, continued in prison from April to August 1661, when the summer assizes were held, he presented a petition by his wife to Judge Hales, who was on the circuit, that he might be heard. Upon this occasion he bears his testimony to the great and good character of that most amiable and upright man, who treated the poor woman with great tenderness, and instructed her how to proceed, to the great mortification of his two associates, Twisdon and Chester, who appear to have been of a very different disposition.

As the following dialogue is characteristic, and contains some circumstances of John's family, it is extracted from the book :

Judge Hales, Judge Twisdon, and Bunyan's wife.

Twisdon—Will your husband leave preaching? If he will, send for him.

Woman—My Lord, he dares not leave preaching as long as he can speak.

Twisdon—See here, what should we talk any more about such a fellow? Must he do what he lists? He is a breaker of the peace.

Woman—My Lord, he desires to live peaceably, and to follow his calling, that his family may be maintained. My Lord, I have four small children that cannot help themselves, of which one is blind, and have nothing to live upon but the charity of good people.

Hales—Hast thou four children?—Thou art but a young woman to have four children.

Woman—My Lord I am but mother-in-law to them, having not been married to him yet full two years. Indeed I was with child when my husband was first apprehended; but being young, and unaccustomed to such things, and dismayed at the news, I fell into labour, and so continued for eight days, and then was delivered, but my child died.

Hales



Hales—Alas ! poor woman !

Twisdon—you make poverty your cloak—(to Hales) My Lord, do not mind her, but send her away.

Hales—I am sorry, woman, that I can do thee no good ; thou must do one of these three things ; apply to the king, or sue out a pardon, or get a writ of error ; but a writ of error will be cheapest.

With this answer she went away, and it does not appear that any steps were taken for John's legal dismissal till the winter assizes in 1662. His keeper, however, suffered him to go at large, so that John continued his preaching, and even went to London, which being discovered, the jailor narrowly escaped losing his place, and being indicted.—The prisoner was then more strictly confined, and was also hindered from applying for his release at the circuit. How much longer he continued in prison does not appear ; but there are added to the account from which these particulars are taken, which was printed from a MS. in Bunyan's own hand, some prison-meditations, by John Bunyan, dated 1665.



*A remarkable instance of the Infection of the Small-pox ; by  
Dr. Jurin.*

**A** Young gentleman, ill of that sort of small-pox, called the coherent, or intermediate species between the distinct and confluent kind, on Wednesday the 3d of October 1722, being the 6th day from the eruption, grew delirious in the night, and got out of bed in spite of two nurses that attended him ; and seizing one of them by the neck between his bare arms, he pressed her forehead against his naked breast, then covered with the small-pox, in the state of maturation, and held her for some time in that posture : She was heated by striving with him ; and in struggling to get loose, she was sensible, that she bruised and broke some of the pustules with her forehead : This woman was about 40 years of age, of a clear, florid, sanguine complexion : She told the Doctor she had had the small-pox, when about 7 or 8 years of age, and had been pretty full of them, though

B b

there

there were no marks on her face : On Friday morning the small-pox began to appear on her forehead, and increased by degrees to between 50 and 60 : She had likewise a few pustules on the back part and sides of her neck, where the patient had grasped her with his naked arms ; but had none, as she told the Doctor, on any other part of her body : The lower part of her face was entirely clear from them, and those upon her forehead were mostly confined to the middle and most prominent part of it, that had been pressed against the patient's breast : They rose gradually, and came to maturity, in the same manner as the small-pox of the milder coherent kind, with a great inflammation and swelling of her forehead, and the adjoining part of her face ; especially between the eye-brows, where a small cluster of the pustules were seated ; insomuch, that on the 9th of October her right eye was quite closed up, and the left almost in the same condition : But all this time she had no fever, sickness, or other symptom of the small-pox, besides this eruption, and the inflammation and pain that attended it. That night she caused a blister to be applied to her neck ; upon which she recovered the sight of her eye the next day, being the 6th from the eruption, when the pustules were turning and beginning to scab : The scabs agreed with those of the milder coherent sort in their appearance and duration. The Doctor saw her several times after this ; particularly on Monday the 22d of October, which was the 18th day from the eruption of the pustules, when she had still some small part of the scabs remaining on her forehead.

In this instance it is worthy remark. 1. That this woman, though she had had the small-pox before, was notwithstanding infected again by the immediate and close application of the variolous matter to her skin, when her body was heated with exercise : Which seems to prove, that such an application is more effectual to give the infection, than the bare morbid effluvia arising from the body of the patient, and received into the sound body by inspiration : For, that she received no infection by inspiration is plain, from the appearing of the small-pox upon those parts only, where there had been such an application and contact : From which it appears very probable, that a person who has already



ready had the small-pox, may possibly receive it again in some slight degree by inoculation ; that being still a more close and immediate application of the variolous matter to the blood and juices of the sound person, than when it is applied only by contact to the skin, whole and unwounded.

2. That the infection communicated to this woman, not being universal, as appears from her having no fever or sickness, or general eruption of the pustules all over her body, but only on the parts infected by immediate contact ; no argument can hence be drawn, for a person's being liable to undergo the small-pox a second time, so as to have the usual symptoms of that disease, and a general eruption of the pustules ; but rather the contrary.

3. That the time in which this infection shewed itself, by the appearance of the pustules, is very different from that observed upon inoculation ; the first appearing in about a day and a half ; whereas in the latter case, the eruption generally shews itself on the 10th day, or not above a day sooner or later, as appears from the accurate and curious observations of Dr. Nettleton. Which difference is what ought in reason to be expected ; since in one case the infection went no farther than the parts affected by immediate contact ; whereas, in the other it must be propagated through the mass of blood to all the parts of the body.

INOCULATION for the small-pox was first introduced into America, in the year 1721. In the month of May that year, the small-pox was brought into the town of Boston by a vessel from foreign parts. In June it began to spread pretty much ; and in July it became very general and mortal. An eminent clergyman of the town, *Dr. Cotton Mather*, having read in the *Philosophical Transactions*, an account of the method of inoculation in Turkey, with the universal success that attended it, ventured to recommend the practice to some of the physicians of that town : One only, *Dr. Boylston*, ventured to attempt it. He inoculated his own child, and a negro servant, with no other information than what he derived from a letter written by a physician at Constantinople, describing the practice among the Turks

**Turks and Greeks.** Both his patients did well: This success encouraged others, in that town and Roxbury, to become his patients. In a few months about 300 were inoculated, of whom not more than 4 or 5 died; the mortality among those who received it the natural way, being at that time greatly alarming: Of 5000 that received it that way, 900 died in the course of the summer. The popular prejudices were at first violent and outrageous against both the gentlemen who introduced it, but success gradually turned the popular humour in their favour.

The same year, in the month of December, inoculation was first practised in Great-Britain, by Dr. Nettleton.—The uncommon and increasing success which has attended the practice of inoculation, has now removed the almost infinite number of objections that were made to it at first. It still, however, wears a forbidding scientific aspect, rather unfavourable to general practice; and certainly very different from what takes place in the Eastern Country. For many centuries it has been considered there, as attended with very little danger, or expence; and as what the mother of a family could manage with great safety for her children. We shall present to our readers an account of the practice in Bengal, which seems to have been the established custom from time immemorial.

*Holwell's account of the East-India Manner of Inoculation.*

THE inhabitants of Bengal, knowing the usual time when the inoculating Bramins usually return, observe strictly the regimen enjoined, whether they determine to be inoculated or not; this preparation consists only in abstaining for a month from fish, milk, and ghee, (a kind of butter made generally of buffalo's milk) the prohibition of fish respects only the native Portuguese and Mahomedans, who abound in every province of the empire.

When the Bramins begin to inoculate, they pass from house to house and operate at the door, refusing to inoculate any who have not, on a strict scrutiny, duly observed the preparatory course enjoined them. It is no uncommon thing for them to ask the parents, how many pocks they choose their children should have: Vanity, we should think,  
urged



urged a question on a matter seemingly so uncertain in the issue ; but true it is, that they hardly ever exceed, or are deficient in the number required.

They inoculate indifferently on any part ; but if left to their choice, they prefer the outside of the arm, midway between the wrist and the elbow, for the males ; and the same between the elbow and the shoulder, for the females. Previous to the operation, the operator takes a piece of cloth in his hand (which becomes his perquisite, if the family is opulent), and with it gives a dry friction upon the part intended for inoculation, for the space of eight or ten minutes ; then with a small instrument he wounds, by many slight touches, about the compass of a silver groat, just making the smallest appearance of blood ; then opening a linen double rag (which he always keeps in a cloth round his waist) takes from thence a small pledget of cotton charged with the variolous matter, which he moistens with two or three drops of Ganges water, and applies it to the wound, fixing it on with a slight bandage, and ordering it to remain on for six hours without being moved, then the bandage to be taken off, and the pledget to remain until it falls off itself ; sometimes, but rarely, he squeezes a drop from the pledget, upon the part, before he applies it ; from the time he begins the dry friction, to the tying the knot of the bandage, he never ceases reciting some portions of the worship appointed, by the Aughtorrah Bhade, to be paid to the female divinity \* beforementioned, nor quits the most solemn countenance all the while. The cotton which he preserves in a double callico rag, is fatuated with matter from the inoculated pustules of the preceding year, for they never inoculate with fresh matter, nor with matter from the disease caught in the natural way, however distinct and mild the species. He then proceeds to give instructions for the treatment of the patient through the course of the process, which are most religiously observed ; these are as follow :

He extends the prohibition of fish, milk, and ghee, for one month from the day of inoculation ; early on the morning succeeding the operation, four collons (an earthen pot

\* *Goote ka Tangooran*, " the Goddess of Spots."

containing

containing about two gallons) of cold water are ordered to be thrown over the patient from the head downwards, and to be repeated every morning and evening until the fever comes on, (which usually is about the close of the sixth day from inoculation) then to desist until the appearance of the eruptions, which commonly happens at the close of the third complete day from the commencement of the fever, and then to pursue the cold bathing as before, through the course of the disease, and until the scabs of the pustules drop off. They are ordered to open all the pustules with a fine sharp pointed thorn, as soon as they begin to change their colour, and whilst the matter continues in a fluid state. Confinement to the house is absolutely forbid, and the inoculated are ordered to be exposed to every air that blows; and the utmost indulgence they are allowed when the fever comes on, is to be laid on a mat at the door; but, in fact, the eruptive fever is generally so inconsiderable and trifling, as very seldom to require this indulgence. Their regimen is ordered to consist of all the refrigerating things the climate and season produces, as plantains, sugar-canes, water-melons, rice, gruel made of white poppy seeds, and cold water, or thin rice gruel for their ordinary drink. These instructions being given, and an injunction laid on the patients to make a thanksgiving Poojah, or offering, to the goddess on their recovery, the operator takes his fee, which from the poor is a pound of cowries, about a penny sterling, and goes on to another door, down one side of the street and up on the other, and is thus employed from morning until night, inoculating sometimes eight or ten in a house. The regimen they order, when they are called to attend the disease taken in the natural way, is uniformly the same. There usually begins to be a discharge from the scarification a day before the eruption, which continues through the disease, and sometime after the scabs of the pock fall off; and a few pustules generally appear round the edge of the wound; when these two circumstances appear only, without a single eruption on any part of the body, the patient is deemed as secure from future infection, as if the eruption had been general.

When the before recited treatment of the inoculated is  
strictly



strictly followed, it is next to a miracle to hear, that one in a million fails of receiving the infection, or of one that miscarries under it; of the multitude I have seen inoculated in that country, the number of pustules have been seldom less than fifty, and hardly ever exceed two hundred.



*Observations made on the Falls of Onion River, at Waterbury, commonly called Button-Falls, May 12, 1793.*

*By the Hon. S. Hitchcock and Col. Davis.*

**T**HE river above the falls is about fifteen rods wide, and flows along very pleasant banks on both sides: On these banks are large intervalles. In a very short distance the river contracts or narrows to about twenty feet. For about six or seven rods the whole of the water falls with great velocity along the rocks, in romantic meandrings, into a kind of basin formed by rocks on every side: The falls in this distance are about ten or twelve feet. From the basin the water disappears, and flows under the rocks to the distance of about sixty feet, and then gushes out with great violence. From the head of the falls to the bottom is about sixteen rods; on each side of which, the channel is bounded by a solid rock, and appears to have been worn out of the rock by the water. This channel is from forty to fifty feet in width. The height of the bank on the south side, computed from low water, is about 150 feet; on the north side, it was estimated at about ninety. The falls along the channel are about twenty-five or thirty feet.

In some part of the falls, where the water in high floods has worn over the rocks, are seen large basins curiously formed in the solid rocks, of ten or twelve feet in depth, and of three or four feet in diameter. The height of the waters, from the appearance of the timber lodged on the sides of the rocks, must formerly have been fifty feet higher than what it now is. At the bottom of the falls the river immediately widens to about twenty-five or thirty rods, and flows gently on in a beautiful stream.

## COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL HISTORICAL PAPERS.

[Continued from p. 142.]

No. XII. *A relation of the proceedings of the People of the County of Cumberland, and Province of New-York,*  
By Reuben Jones.

IN June 1774 there were some letters came to the supervisors of said county, from the committee of correspondence at New-York, signed by their chairman, Mr. Low; which letters said supervisors, through ignorance or intention, kept until September, when they had another meeting, and it is supposed that they intended always to have kept them, and the good people would have remained in ignorance about them until this time, had it not been by accident that it was whispered abroad, so that Dr. Reuben Jones of Rockingham, and Capt. Azariah Wright of Westminster heard of it, and took proper care to notify those towns. A meeting was called in the two towns aforesaid, and a committee was chosen by each town to wait on the supervisors at their meeting in September, to see if there were any papers that should be laid before the several towns in the county; and they found that there were papers come from the committee of correspondence that should have been laid before the towns in June. The supervisors made many excuses for their conduct: Some plead ignorance, and some one thing, and some another: But the most of them did seem to think, that they could send a return to the committee at New-York without ever laying them before their constituents; which principle at this day so much prevails, that it is the undoing of the people. Men at this day are so tainted with the principles of tyranny, that they would fain believe, that as they are chosen by the people to any kind of office for any particular thing, that they have the sole power of that people by whom they are chosen, and can act in the name of that people in any matter or thing, though it is not in any connection with what they were chosen for. But the committees would not consent to have a return made, until every town in the (county) had Mr. Low's letters laid before them; which was done, and a county congress was called, return was made, a committee

was



was chosen to see that it was put in print ; but through interest, or otherwise, it never was published in any of the papers.

Immediately after, the people of the county aforesaid received the resolves of the continental congress. They called a county congress, and did adopt all the resolves of the continental congress as their resolves, promising religiously to adhere to that agreement or association. There was a committee of inspection moved for, to be chosen by the county, according to the second resolve of the association aforesaid : But being much spoken against by a justice and an attorney, and looked upon by them as a childish impertinent thing, the delegates dared not choose one. At this time there were tory parties forming, although they were under disguise ; and had laid a plan to bring the lower sort of the people into a state of bondage and slavery. They saw that there was no cash stirring, and they took that opportunity to collect debts, knowing that men had no other way to pay them, than by having their estates taken by execution, and sold at vendue : There were but very few men among us that were able to buy, and those men were so disposed, that they would take all the world into their own hands without paying any thing for it, if they could by law, which would soon bring the whole country into slavery. Most, or all of our men in authority, and all that wanted court-favours, seemed much enraged, and stirred up many vexatious law-suits, and imprisoned many contrary to the laws of this province, and the statutes of the crown. One man they put into close prison for high treason ; and all that they proved against him, was, that he said if the king had signed the Quebec bill, it was his opinion that he had broke his coronation-oath. But the good people went and opened the prison-door and let him go, and did no violence to any man's person or property.

Our men in office would say that they did like the resolutions of the continental congress, and they ought to be strictly adhered to, until our general assembly voted against them. Then they said, that this would do for the Bay-province, but it was childish for us to pay any regard to them. Some of our court would boldly say, that the king

had a just right to make the revenue-acts, for he had a supreme power; and he that said otherwise was guilty of high treason, and they did hope that they would be executed accordingly. The people were of opinion that such men were not suitable to rule over them: And as the general assembly of this province would not accede to the association of the continental congress, the good people were of opinion, that if they did accede to any power from or under them, they should be guilty of the breach of the 14th article of that association, and may justly be dealt (with) accordingly by all America. When the good people considered that the general assembly were for bringing them into a state of slavery, (which did appear plain by their not acceding to the best method to procure their liberties, and the executive power so strongly acquiescing in all that they did, whether it was right or wrong;) the good people of said county thought it time to look to themselves: And they thought that it was dangerous to trust their lives and fortunes in the hands of such enemies to American liberty, but more particularly unreasonable that there should be any court held; since thereby we must accede to what our general assembly had done, in not acceding to what the whole continent had recommended; and that all America would break off all dealings and commerce with us, and bring us into a state of slavery at once. Therefore in duty to God, ourselves, and posterity, we thought ourselves under the strongest obligations to resist and to oppose all authority that would not accede to the resolves of the continental congress. But knowing that many of our court were men that neither feared or regarded men, we thought that it was most prudent to go and persuade the judges to stay at home. Accordingly there were about forty good true men went from Rockingham to Chester, to dissuade Col. Chandler, the chief judge, from attending court. He said he believed it would be for the good of the county not to have any court, as things were: But there was one case of murder that they must see to, and if it was not agreeable to the people, they would not have any other case. One of the committee told him that the sheriff would raise a number with arms, and that there would be bloodshed. The Colonel



nel said that he would give his word and honour that there should not be any arms brought against us; and he would go down to court on Monday the 13th of March instant, which was the day that the court was to be opened. We told him that we would wait on him, if it was his will. He said, that our company would be very agreeable; likewise he returned us his hearty thanks for our civility, and so we parted with him.

We heard from the southern part of the state, that Judge Sabin was very earnest to have the law go on, as well as many petty officers. There were but two judges in the county at that time, Col. Wells being gone to New-York. There was a great deal of talk in what manner to stop the court; and at length it was agreed on to let the court come together, and lay the reasons we had against their proceeding (before them), thinking they were men of such sense that they would hear them. But on Friday we heard that the court was going to take the possession of the house on the 13th instant, and to keep a strong guard at the doors of said house, that we could not come in. We being justly alarmed by the deceit of our court, though it was not strange, therefore we thought proper to get to court before the armed guards were placed, for we were determined that our grievances should be laid before the court before it was opened. On Monday the 13th of March instant, there were about 100 of us entered the court-house about four o'clock in the afternoon. But we had but just entered, before we were alarmed by a large number of men armed with guns, swords, and pistols: But we in the house had not any weapons of war among us, and were determined that they should not come in with their weapons of war, except by the force of them.

Esq. Patterson came up at the head of his armed company within about five yards of the door, and commanded us to disperse, to which he got no answer. He then caused the king's proclamation to be read, and told us, that if we did not disperse in fifteen minutes, by G—d he would blow a lane through us. We told him that we would not disperse: We told them that they might come in if they would unarm themselves, but not without. One of our  
men

men went out at the door, and asked them if they were come for war; told them that we were come for peace, and that we should be glad to hold a parley with them.— At that, Mr. Gale the clerk of the court drew a pistol, held it up, and said, d—n the parley with such d——d rascals as you are; I will hold no parley with such d——d rascals but by this, holding up his pistol. They gave us very harsh language, told us we should be in hell before morning; but after a while they drew a little off from the house, and seemed to be in a consultation. Three of us went out to treat with them; but the most or all that we could get from them was, that they would not talk with such d——d rascals as we were; and we soon returned to the house, and they soon went off.

Col. Chandler came in, and we laid the case before him, and told him that we had his word that there should not be any arms brought against us. He said that the arms were brought without his consent, but he would go and take them away from them, and we should enjoy the house undisturbed until morning; and that the court should come in the morning without arms, and should hear what we had to lay before them, and then he went away. We then went out of the house and chose a committee, which drew up articles to stand for, and read them to the company; and they were voted *nem. con. dis.* and some of our men went to the neighbours, and as many as the court and their party saw they bound.

About midnight, or a little before, the sentry at the door espied some men with guns, and he gave the word to man the doors, and the walk was crowded. Immediately the sheriff and his company marched up fast, within about ten rods of the door, and then the word was given, take care, and then, fire. Three fired immediately. The word fire was repeated; G—d d—n you fire, send them to hell, was most or all the words that were to be heard for some time: On which there were several men wounded; one was shot with four bullets, one of which went through his brain, of which wound he died next day. Then they rushed in with their guns, swords, and clubs, and did most cruelly maimed several more, and took some that were not wounded,  
and



and those that were, and crowded them all into close prison together, and told them that they should all be in hell before the next night, and that they did wish that there were 40 more in the same case with that dying man. When they put him into prison, they took and dragged him as one would a dog ; and would mock him as he lay gasping, and make sport for themselves at his dying motions. The people that escaped took prudent care to notify the people in the county, and also in the government of New-Hampshire, and the Bay ; which being justly alarmed at such an unheard of and aggravated piece of murder, did kindly interpose in our favour.

On Tuesday the 14th inst. about 12 o'clock, nearly 200 men, well armed, came from New-Hampshire government, and before night there were several of the people of Cumberland county returned ; and took up all they knew of that were in the horrid massacre, and confined them under a strong guard, and afterwards they confined as many as they could get evidence against, except several that did escape for their lives. On the 15th inst. the body formed, chose a moderator and clerk, and chose a committee to see that the coroner's jury of inquest were just impartial men ; which jury on their oath did bring, in that W. Patterson, &c. &c. did, on the 13th March instant, by force and arms, make an assault on the body of William French, then and there lying dead, and shot him through the head with a bullet, of which wound he died, and not otherwise. Then the criminals were confined in close prison, and on the evening of the same day, and early the next morning, a large number came from the southern part of the county of Cumberland, and the Bay Province : It is computed, that in the whole there were 500 good martial soldiers, well equipped for war, that had gathered. On the 16th instant the body assembled, but being so numerous that they could not do business, there was a vote passed, to choose a large committee to represent the whole, and that this committee should consist of men who did not belong to the county of Cumberland, as well as of those that did belong thereto ; which was done after the most critical and impartial examination of evidence, voted, That the heads of them should be  
confined

confined in Northampton jail, till they could have a fair trial; and those that did not appear so guilty, should be under bonds, holden to answer at the next court of oyer and terminer in the county aforesaid, which was agreed to. On the 17th inst. bonds were taken for those that were to be bound, and the rest set out under a strong guard for Northampton.

We, the committee aforesaid, embrace this opportunity to return our most grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks to our truly wise and patriotic friends in the government of New-Hampshire and the Massachusetts-Bay, for their kind and benevolent interposition in our favour, at such a time of distress and confusion aforesaid; strongly assuring them, that we shall be always ready for their aid and assistance, if by the dispensations of divine providence we are called thereto.

Signed by order of the Committee.

REUBEN JONES, Clerk.

Cumberland County, March 23d, 1775.

No. XIII. *Proceedings of the Committees, held at Westminster, April 12, 1775.*

AT a Meeting of Committees appointed by a large body of Inhabitants on the east side of the range of Green Mountains, held at Westminster on the 11th day of April, 1775.

1. Voted, That Major Abijah Lovejoy be the Moderator of this meeting.

2. Voted, That Dr. Reuben Jones be the Clerk.

3. Voted, as our opinion, That our inhabitants are in great danger of having their property unjustly, cruelly, and unconstitutionally taken from them, by the arbitrary and designing administration of the government of N. York; sundry instances having already taken place.

4. Voted, as our opinion, That the lives of those inhabitants are in the utmost hazard and imminent danger under the present administration.—Witness the malicious and horrid massacre of the night of the 13th ult.

5. Voted, as our opinion, That it is the duty of said inhabitants, as predicated on the eternal and immutable law  
of



of self-preservation, to wholly renounce and resist the administration of the government of N. York, till such time as the lives and property of those inhabitants may be secured by it; or till such time as they can have opportunity, to lay their grievances before his most gracious majesty in council, together with a proper remonstrance against the unjustifiable conduct of that government; with a humble petition, to be taken out of so oppressive a jurisdiction, and either annexed to some other government, or erected and incorporated into a new one, as may appear best to the said inhabitants, to the royal wisdom and clemency, and till such time as his majesty shall settle this controversy.

6. Voted, That Colonel John Hazeltine, Charles Phelps, Esq. and Colonel Ethan Allen, be a committee to prepare such remonstrance and petition for the purpose aforesaid.



## POLITICAL PAPERS.

### DISTRICT OF MAINE.

#### SEPARATION.

*Portland, Feb 9, 1795.*

**O**N Wednesday the 28th ult. the Convention of the three counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, met by adjournment in this town; when the committee appointed for that purpose, reported an address to the people upon the basis of certain resolutions heretofore published (except the 12th) which address, as amended, accepted, and ordered to be sent to all the towns and plantations, is as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE causes that have determined the Convention to lay before you the question, whether it is, or soon will be expedient, that the three western counties of the District of Maine be erected into an independent state, when you have so lately decided against the separation of the whole district at your meetings in May 1792, held by recommendation of the general court, seem to be the natural preliminary or article of an address upon the subject—Had the question remained

mained the same, viz. Whether the District of Maine should become a State? An opinion entertained by some that further information has prepared the public mind for a different decision, would not have been deemed a sufficient justification of any further proceedings at present. But being chosen by the advice of a former Convention, "to consider of the expediency of erecting the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, into a separate state;" and having, we trust, with due deliberation, resolved that such an event will be highly beneficial to the people, we are encouraged to take your opinions upon the subject, by a persuasion that the new form of the question will not be liable to the objections supposed to have influenced your votes on the former occasion. The prudence and propriety of this appeal to the people, is confirmed in our minds by the late valuation, which furnishes new and important evidence relative to the expence of supporting a separate government; by a late report of the treasurer of Massachusetts, which ascertains the annual expence of the present administration: by the adjustment of our accounts with the U. States, which probably has in effect relieved us from every kind of public debt; and by the national prosperity and resources which the interval, since your last meeting on the subject of separation, has so abundantly disclosed.

The present question, therefore, is entirely new, and comes forward apparently at the most favourable time that has ever happened for similar discussions. Our political condition, whether as individual or United States, is accurately defined: So that not only the facts we shall state are certain, but the inferences we deduce from those facts are safe, conclusive, and permanent. In addition to this, the public mind is free from every distraction, and may prudently and profitably undertake the consideration of what provisions the public body may require to attain and perpetuate the due measure of its felicity. In short, whatever may now be deliberately done, relative to government, unites the highest probability of wisdom in the transaction itself, with the fairest prospect of every desirable effect.

For the benefit of the district, as well as comprehensive view,



view, we have digested the result of our deliberations into the form of resolutions, which are as follows:

Resolved,

1. That the detached and separate situation of these counties, render it highly inconvenient and improper that their present connection with Massachusetts should continue any longer than till the same can be conveniently and constitutionally dissolved.

2. That these counties, in respect of territory, comprehending a tract more than 120 miles square, and in respect of population containing more than 80,000 souls, are adequate to a separate government: And that in respect of wealth and ability they are prepared for the measure.

3. That the separation and erection of these counties into a state, is a measure both constitutional in principle and practicable in attempt.

4. That our distance from the seat of government is unfavourable to equal representation, and the preferment of necessary and important petitions.

5. That the present terms of the supreme judicial court in these counties are insufficient for the due administration of justice; that our condition both deserves and demands that our judges should reside among us; and that the hardship of being obliged to resort to the clerk's office in Boston for papers, and of paying officers fees for the return of executions to that office, is intolerable.

6. That the same hardship exists in our being obliged to do business at the public offices of government in the present metropolis.

7. That the expenditure of monies paid for the support of government among ourselves, would in a considerable degree alleviate that necessary burden; whereas the same expenditure abroad is a considerable addition to it.

8. That the present state of education is disproportioned to our ability and population, and is to be imputed to the want of an authority among ourselves that could at once understand and improve it.

9. That innumerable advantages and accommodations would arise from the administration of a government in the midst of the people.

D d

10. That

10. That the weight and consequence in the federal government to be acquired by the right of sending two senators to the Congress of the United States, is another motive.

11. That agriculture and manufactures, and the arts and sciences in general, might be encouraged, and would probably flourish to a much greater degree under a direct and immediate patronage composed of those who could perceive their necessities, feel interested in them, and be sufficiently at leisure to do them justice.

12. That from facts and documents before this Convention it fully and incontestibly appears, that the public taxes to be paid for the support of the present administration, upon the principles of the last valuation, are more than sufficient to support a separate government.

13. That the objections against a separation, so far as they have been made known to us, either by actual representation of the people, or by report of opinions, are unfounded, and only supported by doubtful authority and the neglect of examination.

14. That the prosperity whereof we are capable requires a total separation from the present state; for separate legislative, judicial, and executive powers are alike essential, and any expedient short of these would not be salutary but dangerous; for it might amuse and deceive the people for a while, but probably would not secure to them the tenth part of the advantages to which they have now the clearest right.

*Portland, April 13.*

Last Monday being the day recommended by the Convention in their late address to the people, as a suitable time to consider the expediency of a separation of the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln from the commonwealth of Massachusetts, that article in the warrant for the town meeting was read, and the address received from the committee appointed to circulate the same being produced, it was moved, and thereupon voted, to postpone the article to the 6th day of May, being the time appointed by the General Court for taking the votes of the people on the subject of revising the constitution.

*Com-*



*Comparative view of the exports from the United States for the four last years.*

	Dollars.
Amount of exports for the year ending Sept. 30, 1791,	17,571,551
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1792,	20,518,014
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1793,	26,011,788
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1794,	32,000,000
Destination to the principal commercial nations, Great-Britain, France, Spain, Netherlands, Portugal, and Hanse towns in 1791.	
To the dominions of Great Britain,	7,953,418
To the dominions of France,	4,298,762
To the United Netherlands,	1,634,825
To the dominions of Spain,	1,301,286
To the dominions of Portugal,	1,039,696
To the Hanse towns, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	64,259
Destination to the same countries, in 1793.	
To Great Britain,	8,421,239
To France,	7,050,498
United Netherlands,	3,169,536
Spain,	2,237,954
Portugal,	997,590
Hanse towns,	792,537
Destination to the same countries in 1794.	
To Great-Britain,	7,158,183
To France,	4,967,799
To Spain,	3,749,978
United Netherlands,	5,341,357
Portugal,	992,561
Hanse towns,	3,828,826

The most remarkable facts that appear from this statement are these:

1. In 1791, Great-Britain received directly almost one half our exports—that is, nearly eight millions, out of seventeen millions. In 1794, Great-Britain received but seven millions out of thirty-two millions or little more than a fifth.

2. France in 1791 received directly four millions—in 1793, seven millions, and in 1794 something short of five millions. The orders of the British Court in 1793, to seize vessels bound to French ports, compelled the merchant to send his ships by a circuitous route: And thus many shipments which appear by the returns to have been destined to Holland, Spain, and Hanse towns, were actually intended for

for France. The real destination of the shipments in 1793 and 1794 cannot be known from the returns ; but it is probable that the exports to France, during the last year, exceed those of any former year.

3. The circumstance mentioned in the foregoing article will in part account for the amazing increase of exports to the Netherlands, and the Hanse towns—a fact that cannot otherwise be accounted for. The increase in the exports to the Netherlands, from one million six hundred thousand, to upwards of five millions, is not to be accounted for on any principles of regular commerce : And the increase from the Hanse towns, from sixty-four thousand, to almost four millions, is still more surprising.

Our trade to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, appears to be greatly enlarged, as is that to the Italian states ; while our trade to the East-Indies appears to be very considerably diminished.

*A comparative View of the exports from the principal States in the Union, is as follows :*

	In 1792.	Dollars.
From Massachusetts,	.	2,389,923
New-York,	.	2,528,085
Pennsylvania,	.	3,820,646
Maryland,	.	2,550,258
Virginia,	.	3,549,499
South-Carolina,	.	2,430,425
In 1793.		
Massachusetts,	.	3,676,412
New-York,	.	2,934,317
Pennsylvania,	.	6,950,736
Maryland,	.	3,687,119
Virginia,	.	2,983,317
South-Carolina,	.	3,195,874
In 1794.		
Massachusetts,	.	5,299,913
New-York,	.	5,408,430
Pennsylvania,	.	6,643,092
Maryland,	.	5,640,347
Virginia,	.	3,321,494
South Carolina—imperfect returns,		

Amount



Amount of exports from the States north of Delaware in Dolls.	
1792,	10,391,593
From the States south of Pennsylvania,	9,626,421
	<hr/>
Difference	765,172

In 1793.	
North of Delaware,	15,200,537
South of Pennsylvania,	10,802,242
	<hr/>
Difference	4,398,295

In 1794, allowing two millions for the deficient returns of South-Carolina.

North of Delaware,	19,324,762
South of Pennsylvania,	12,464,460
	<hr/>
Difference	6,860,302

This annually increasing difference between the exports from the northern states and those from the southern, may justly give rise to some useful reflections. It is submitted to ingenuous men to determine, how far *slavery* is concerned in producing these appearances, and where lie the vigour, the activity, and the *resources* of the United States.



*Advice to a young Tradesman, written in the year 1748,  
By Dr. Franklin.*

**R**EMEMBER that *time* is money. He that can earn ten shillings a day by his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon that the only expence; he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that *credit* is money. If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of it during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has good and large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific generating nature. Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again, it is seven and three-pence; and so on untill it becomes an hundred

dred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that kills a breeding sow, destroys all her offspring to the thousandth generation. He that murders a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a-year is but a groat a-day. For this little sum (which may be daily wasted either in time or expence, unperceived), a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of an hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantages.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse." He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. After industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a young man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings; therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time you promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse forever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer: but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day; demands it before he can receive it in a lump.

It shews, besides, that you are mindful of what you owe; it makes you appear careful, as well as an honest man, and that still increases your credit.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly. It is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expences and your income. If you take the pains at first to mention particulars, it will have this good effect; you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences mount up to large sums, and will



will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them every thing. He that gets all he can honestly, and saves all he gets (necessary expences excepted), will certainly become rich—if that Being who governs the world, to whom all should look for a blessing on their honest endeavours, doth not, in his wise providence, otherwise determine.

---

### THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[Continued from p. 163.]

NO sooner were these laws made known in America than they cemented the union of the colonies almost beyond any possibility of dissolving it. The assembly of Massachusetts-Bay had passed a vote against the judges accepting salaries from the crown, and put the question, Whether they would accept them as usual from the general assembly? Four answered in the affirmative; but Peter Oliver, the chief justice, refused. A petition against him, and an accusation, were brought before the governor; but the latter refused the accusation, and declined to interfere in the matter; but as they still insisted for justice against Mr. Oliver, the governor thought proper to put an end to the matter by dissolving the assembly.

In this situation of affairs a new alarm was occasioned by the news of the port-bill. This had been totally unexpected, and was received with the most extravagant expressions of displeasure among the populace; and while these continued, the new governor, General Gage, arrived from England. He had been chosen to this office on account of his being well acquainted in America, and generally agreeable to the people; but human wisdom could not now point out a method by which the flame could be allayed. The first act of his office as governor was to remove the assembly to Salem, a town seventeen miles distant, in consequence of the  
the

the late act. When this was intimated to the assembly, they replied by requesting him to appoint a day of public humiliation for deprecating the wrath of heaven, but met with a refusal. When met at Salem, they passed a resolution, declaring the necessity of a general congress composed of delegates from all the provinces, in order to take the affairs of the colonies at large into consideration; and five gentlemen, remarkable for their opposition to the British measures, were chosen to represent that of Massachusetts-Bay. They then proceeded with all expedition to draw up a declaration, containing a detail of the grievances they laboured under, and the necessity of exerting themselves against lawless power; they set forth the disregard shown to their petitions, and the attempts of Great-Britain to destroy their ancient constitution; and concluded with exhorting the inhabitants of the colony to obstruct, by every method in their power, such evil designs, recommending at the same time a total renunciation of every thing imported from Great-Britain, till a redress of grievances could be procured.

Intelligence of this declaration was carried to the governor on the very day that it was completed; on which he dissolved the assembly. This was followed by an address from the inhabitants of Salem in favour of those of Boston, and concluding with these remarkable words: "By shutting up the port of Boston, some imagine that the course of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit; but nature, in the formation of our harbour, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce with that convenient mart; and were it otherwise, we must be dead to every idea of justice, and lost to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to seize on wealth, and raise our fortunes on the ruin of our suffering neighbours."

It had been fondly hoped by the ministerial party at home, that the advantages which other towns of the colony might derive from the annihilation of the trade of Boston, would make them readily acquiesce in the measure of shutting up that port, and rather rejoice in it than otherwise, but the words of the address above mentioned seemed to preclude all hope of this kind; and subsequent transactions soon



soon manifested it to be totally vain. No sooner did intelligence arrive of the remaining bills passed in the session of 1774, than the cause of Boston became the cause of all the colonies. The port-bill had already occasioned violent commotions throughout them all. It had been reprobated in provincial meetings, and resistance even to the last had been recommended against such oppression. In Virginia, the first of June, the day on which the port of Boston was to be shut up, was held as a day of humiliation, and a public intercession in favour of America was enjoined. The style of the prayer enjoined at this time was, that "God would give the people one heart and one mind, firmly to oppose every invasion of the American rights." The Virginians, however, did not content themselves with acts of religion. They recommended, in the strongest manner, a general congress of all the colonies, as fully persuaded that an attempt to tax any colony in an arbitrary manner, was in reality an attack upon them all, and must ultimately end in the ruin of them all.

The provinces of New-York and Pennsylvania, however, were less sanguine than the rest, being so closely connected in the way of trade with Great-Britain, that the giving it up entirely appeared a matter of the most serious magnitude, and not to be thought of but after every other method had failed. The intelligence of the remaining bills respecting Boston, however, spread a fresh alarm throughout the continent, and fixed those who had seemed to be the most wavering. The proposal of giving up all commercial intercourse with Britain was again proposed; contributions for the inhabitants of Boston were raised in every quarter; and they every day received addresses commending them for the heroic courage with which they sustained their calamity.

The Bostonians on their part were not wanting in their endeavours to promote the general cause. An agreement was framed, which, in imitation of former times, they called a Solemn League and Covenant. By this the subscribers most religiously bound themselves to break off all communication with Britain after the expiration of the month of August ensuing, until the obnoxious acts were repealed;

at the same time they engaged neither to purchase nor use any goods imported after that time, and to renounce all connection with those who did, or who refused to subscribe to this covenant; threatening to publish the names of the refractory, which at this time was a punishment by no means to be despised. Agreements of a similar kind were almost instantaneously entered into throughout all America. General Gage indeed attempted to counteract the covenant by a proclamation, wherein it was declared an illegal and traiterous combination, threatening with the pains of law such as subscribed or countenanced it. But matters were too far gone for his proclamation to have any effect. The Americans retorted the charge of illegality on his own proclamation, and insisted that the law allowed subjects to meet in order to consider of their grievances, and associate for relief from oppression.

Preparations were now made for holding the general congress so often proposed. Philadelphia, as being the most central and considerable town, was pitched upon for the place of its meeting. The delegates of whom it was to be composed, were chosen by the representatives of each province, and were in number from two to seven for each colony, though no province had more than one vote. The first congress, which met at Philadelphia in the beginning of September 1774, consisted of fifty-one delegates. The novelty and importance of the meeting excited an universal attention; and their transactions were such as could not but tend to render them respectable.

The first act of congress was an approbation of the conduct of Massachusetts-Bay, and an exhortation to continue in the same spirit with which they had begun. Supplies for the suffering inhabitants (whom the operation of the port-bill had reduced to great distress) were strongly recommended; and it was declared, in case of attempts to enforce the obnoxious acts by arms, all America should join to assist the town of Boston; and, should the inhabitants be obliged, during the course of hostilities, to remove farther up the country, the losses they might sustain should be repaired at the public expence.

They next addressed General Gage by letter; in which,  
having



having stated the grievances of the people of Massachusetts colony, they informed him of the fixed and unalterable determination of all the other provinces to support their brethren, and to oppose the British acts of parliament; that they themselves were appointed to watch over the liberties of America; and intreated him to desist from military operations, lest such hostilities might be brought on as would frustrate all hopes of reconciliation with the parent state.

The next step was to publish a declaration of their rights. These they summed up in the rights belonging to Englishmen; and particularly insisted, that as their distance rendered it impossible for them to be represented in the British parliament, their provincial assemblies, with the governor appointed by the king, constituted the only legislative power within each province. They would, however, consent to such acts of parliament as were evidently calculated merely for the regulation of commerce, and securing to the parent-state the benefits of the American trade; but would never allow that they could impose any tax on the colonies, for the purpose of raising a revenue, without their consent. They proceeded to reprobate the intention of each of the new acts of parliament; and insisted on all the rights they had enumerated as being unalienable, and what none could deprive them of. The Canada act they particularly pointed out as being extremely inimical to the colonies, by whose assistance it had been conquered; and they termed it, "An act for establishing the Roman Catholic religion in Canada, abolishing the equitable system of English laws, and establishing a tyranny there." They further declared in favour of a non-importation and non-consumption of British goods, until the acts were repealed by which duties were imposed upon tea, coffee, wine, sugar, and molasses imported into America, as well as the Boston port-act, and the three others passed in the preceding session of parliament. The new regulations against the importation and consumption of British commodities were then drawn up with great solemnity; and they concluded with returning the warmest thanks to those members of parliament who had, with so much zeal, though without any success, opposed the obnoxious acts of parliament.

Their

Their next proceedings were, to frame a petition to the king, an address to the British nation, and another to the colonies; all of which were so much in the usual strain of American language for some time past, that it is needless to enter into any particular account of them. It is sufficient to say, that they were all drawn up in a masterly manner, and ought to have impressed the people of England with a more favourable idea of the Americans than they could at that time be induced to entertain.

All this time the disposition of the people had corresponded with the warmest wishes of congress. The first of June had been kept as a fast, not only throughout Virginia, where it was first proposed, but through the whole continent. Contributions for the distressed of Boston had been raised throughout America, and people of all ranks seemed to be particularly touched with them. Even those who seemed to be most likely to derive advantages from them, took no opportunity, as has been already instanced in the case of Salem. The inhabitants of Marblehead also showed a noble example of magnanimity in the present case. Tho' situated in the neighbourhood of Boston, and most likely to derive benefit from their distressed, they did not attempt to take any advantage, but generously offered the use of their harbour to the Bostonians, as well as their wharfs and warehouses, free of all expence. In the mean time the British forces at Boston were continually increasing in number, which greatly augmented the general jealousy and disaffection; the country were ready to rise at a moment's warning; and the experiment was made by giving a false alarm that the communication between the town and country was to be cut off, in order to reduce the former by famine to a compliance with the acts of parliament. On this intelligence the country people assembled in great numbers, and could not be satisfied till they had sent messengers into the city to enquire into the truth of the report. These messengers were enjoined to inform the town's people, that if they should be so pusillanimous as to make a surrender of their liberties, the province would not think itself bound by such examples; and that Britain, by breaking their original charter, had annulled the contract subsisting between them, and left them to act as they thought proper.

The



The people in every other respect manifested their inflexible determination to adhere to the plan they had so long followed. The new counsellors and judges were obliged to resign their offices, in order to preserve their lives and properties from the fury of the multitude. In some places they shut up the avenues to the court-houses; and, when required to make way for the judges, replied, that they knew of none but such as were appointed by the ancient usage and custom of the province. Every where they manifested the most ardent desire of learning the art of war; and every individual who could bear arms, was most assiduous in procuring them, and learning their exercise.

(To be continued.)

---

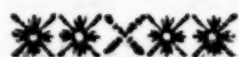
SELECT POETRY.

*All-Fools-Day. A Poem.*

**G**ODDESS of folly, lend thy lyre,  
 To harmonize the lay,  
 A very foolish bard inspire,  
 Who sings of all-fools-day:  
 First of the train, in livery gay,  
 Appears the courtly tool,  
 And does high honour to the day,  
 A ministerial fool.  
 The flaming patriot next we see,  
 Bred in the city school,  
 Half mad for P—ne and liberty,  
 And more than half—a fool.  
 The deep contractor now behold,  
 Arithmetic his rule,  
 Who sells his voice for fordid gold,  
 Far more a knave than fool.  
 The eastern nabob with his cash,  
 His country would enslave;  
 He well deserves the pointed lash,  
 —An equal fool and knave.  
 The artful lawyer courts the fee,  
 And dupes the simple gull;

The

The lawyer here the knave we see;  
 The client is the fool.  
 Each lady with her lofty plumes,  
 Beyond fair reason's rules,  
 Shews that she more than half presumes  
 That all the men are fools.  
 One moral let this day impress;  
 Henceforth let folly cease;  
 —“For wisdom's ways are pleasantness,  
 And all her paths are peace.”



*Verses by Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, on the prospect of  
 planting Arts and Learning in America, extracted from his  
 Miscellanies.*

**T**HE muse, disgusted at an age and clime,  
 Barren of every glorious theme,  
 In distant lands now waits a better time,  
 Producing subjects worthy fame:  
 In happy climes, where from the genial sun  
 And virgin-earth such scenes ensue,  
 The force of art by nature seems outdone,  
 And fancied beauties by the true:  
 In happy climes, the seat of innocence,  
 Where nature guides and virtue rules,  
 Where men shall not impose for truth and sense  
 The pedantry of courts and schools;  
 There shall be sung another golden age,  
 The rise of empire and of arts,  
 The good and great, inspiring epic rage,  
 The wisest heads and noblest hearts.  
 Not such as Europe breeds in her decay;  
 Such as she bred when fresh and young,  
 When heavenly flame did animate her clay,  
 By future poets shall be sung.  
 Westward the course of empire takes its way;  
 The four first acts already past,  
 A fifth shall close the drama with the day;  
 Time's noblest offspring is the last.

*The*



*The honest Countryman's Litany.*

**F**ROM a wife of small fortune, but yet very proud,  
 Who values herself on her family's blood,  
 Who seldom talks sense, but for ever is loud,

*Libera me.*

From children begotten on such a curs'd mother,  
 Who are like to their dam as one pea to another,  
 From seven of these brats without e'er a brother,

*Libera me.*

From living i' th' parish that has an old kirk,  
 Where the parson would rule like a Jew or a Turk,  
 And keeps a poor curate to do all the work,

*Libera me.*

From a justice o' th' peace, who'll put up no offence,  
 But construes the law in its most rigid sense,  
 And all to bind over will find a pretence,

*Libera me.*

From bailiffs, attornies, and all common rogues,  
 From Irishmens' nonsense, their bogs, and their brogues;  
 From Scots bonny clabber, their clawings and shrugs,

*Libera me.*

From spiritual courts, citations, and libels;  
 From proctors, apparitors, and all the tribe else,  
 Which ne'er were yet heard of in any bibles,

*Libera me.*

From being obliged to attend at assizes,  
 And serve upon justices of nisi prius,  
 From damp beds, or itchy, or such where there lice is,

*Libera me.*

From dealing with great men, and taking their word;  
 From waiting whole mornings to speak with my lord,  
 Who puts off his payments and puts on his sword,

*Libera me.*

From trusting to hypocrites, wretches who trifle  
 With heaven, that on earth more secure they may rise,  
 Who conscience, and honour, and honesty stifle,

*Libera me.*

From black coats who never the gospel yet taught;  
 From red coats who never a battle yet fought;  
 From petticoats where the inside's very naught,

*Libera me.*

# Meteorological Observations for April, 1795.

D.	Thermometer.			Winds.	Weather.
	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.		
1	30	54	40	S.	Cloudy.
2	35	55	39	NW.	Fair weather.
3	33	43	36	N.	Rainy A. M. cloudy P. M.
4	33	64	42	S.	Fair weather.
5	41	81	42	N.	Fair and pleasant.
6	38	46	38	N.	Cloudy. Snow disappears on the mount.
7	39	40	38	S.	Cloudy.
8	40	46	37	S. to N.	Cloudy.
9	27	32	27	W.	Cloudy dull weather.
10	15	21	18	N.	Cloudy.
11	11	32	20	N.	Fair and pleasant.
12	20	47	50	N.	Fair.
13	48	56	36	S.	Rainy.
14	35	41	36	NW.	Snow A. M. Cloudy P. M.
15	31	66	41	NW.	Fair. Swallows appear.
16	37	73	49	S.	Cloudy A. M. Fair P. M.
17	40	65	45	S.	Cloudy. Rain and thunder 3 h. P. M.
18	43	65	44	S.	Fair. Farmers begin to plough.
19	42	43	42	N.	Rainy.
20	39	50	44	N.	Cloudy.
21	37	55	32	NW.	Fair A. M. Cloudy P. M.
22	33	53	35	NW.	Fair weather.
23	33	65	41	NW.	Do.
24	38	65	56	NW.	Do.
25	51	60	50	SW.	Cloudy.
26	48	59	46	S.	Rainy.
27	43	69	54	W.	Fair A. M. Cloudy P. M.
28	50	46	42	N.	Rainy.
29	39	44	31	N.	Cloudy.
30	25	49	32	N.	Fair.

## C O N T E N T S.

	Page		Page
A brief detail of Gov. Phillip's voyage to Botany Bay; with an account of the establishment of the colonies at Port-Jackson and Norfolk Island,	169	ceedings of the people of the county of Cumberland, and province of New-York,	200
Essays on temperance and regularity,	175	—Proceedings of the committees held at Westminster,	206
On the singular powers of serpents,	181	Political Papers—District of Maine,	207
Some account of the imprisonment of John Bunyan,	186	—Comparative view of the exports from the U. States for the last four years,	215
A remarkable instance of the infection of the small-pox,	193	Advice to a young tradesman, by Dr. Franklin,	218
Holwell's account of the East-India manner of inoculation,	196	The history of the American revolution,	215
Observations made on the falls of Onion River at Waterbury, called Button-Falls,	199	Poetry—All-fool's-day,	221
Collection of original historical papers—A relation of the pro-		—Berkley's verses on America,	222
		—The honest countryman's litany,	223
		Meteorological observations,	224